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The author's statement of principles are good, and his citations in the main accurate ; but there are one or two points that might have been more carefully presented. For instance, he quotes *Look Tin Sing's Case*, 10 Sawyer, (U. S.) 353, as authority for the doctrine that, when the child of a former citizen is born out of the country, after his father has renounced his allegiance to the United States, the child is not a citizen. This is unquestionably true ; but it is only stated by the judge *arguendo* ; and the main point decided in that case, that a person born in the United States of foreign parents residing therein, and not engaged in any diplomatic or official capacity under their own sovereign, is a citizen of the United States even if the parents are Chinese, and consequently incapable of naturalization, (*pace* the Sand-Lots). One may, perhaps, also be permitted to take exception to the grammatical perfection of the title ; but blemishes such as these are not sufficiently serious to impair to any appreciable degree the value of the work.

ARDEMUS STEWART.

THE LAW APPLICABLE TO STRIKES. By JACOB M. MOSES, of the Baltimore Bar. Baltimore : King Bros. 1895.

This modest but valuable little pamphlet was the prize thesis of the University of Maryland for 1895 ; and a perusal of it will show that it well deserved that distinction. The subject is one that is rapidly becoming of prime importance, legally as well as socially, in view of the fact that it has led to some of the most impressive and far reaching developments of recent years in the history of jurisprudence, and has been treated by the author in a remarkably able manner ; and that his brochure is the first attempt to deal with its subject as a special branch of the law. It possesses, therefore, every element of success.

It is very gratifying to note that Mr. Moses, though presumably a young man, has not suffered himself to be led astray by any chimerical theory as to the inviolability of personal liberty, such as would hold a state of anarchy perfectly proper and beyond improvement by legal proceedings, if not forbidden by positive law, and such as hold equity

powerless to prevent any band of conspirators from destroying the property rights of other theories with which the periodicals have been full for nearly a year past; but vigorously upholds the exercise of that jurisdiction as it was manifested during the Debs insurrection. His criticism of the objections urged against it will repay careful study. It might have been equally valuable if, instead of mildly passing over Judge GAYNOR's absurd mandamus to the street railroads of Brooklyn to run their cars, he had criticised that illegal proceeding with equal acuteness. But as it is, the pamphlet is in every way deserving of attention, and will doubtless prove of great value, as an aid to the decision of the many similar questions that will surely arise hereafter. Q.

CURRENT EVENTS

OF GENERAL LEGAL INTEREST.

Many articles have appeared recently in current magazines and newspapers relating to the question whether the time has come at which the United States ought to recognize those engaged in the Cuban Revolution as having the rights of belligerents. There is a distinction not generally understood between the recognition of a revolted community as having belligerent rights, and the according to such community recognition as an independent State. The right of a body of subjects rebelling against the lawfully constituted government to which they owe allegiance to claim recognition as belligerents, arises very much sooner than their right to recognition as a separate and independent State. In the latter case it has never been customary to recognize insurgents as a separate State until the time has arrived when they have practically overcome the opposition of the parent State, and have constituted themselves into a separate and distinct nation with an effective government firmly established. For example, Great Britain did not recognize the Spanish Republics of South America as independent States until they had driven out the Spaniards from all parts of South America, except an island on the coast of Chili and a small section of upper Peru. On

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